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Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents.

[PREPARED BY W. G. STANARD.]

We propose to publish *seriatim* abstracts of the records of the original land patents in the office of the Register of the Land Office in the city of Richmond. These records of patents begin with the year 1623, that is, seventeen years after the foundation of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, and only a few years after the right of holding private property in the soil of Virginia was conferred upon societies and individuals. With the exception of the patents issued in a brief interval before 1623, the continuity of grants of the public lands in Virginia from the earliest period of its history as a community down to the present day is substantially unbroken. During the time the affairs of the Colony were in the hands of the Company, namely, between 1606 and 1625, in which latter year the charter was revoked, the condition of a grant was either meritorious service of some kind, or the emigration of the patentee to Virginia in person, or the transportation to the Colony of some one at his expense, or the purchase of a share in the Company.

The value of the meritorious service was estimated by the Colonial authorities, and such an area of land allowed as was considered proportionate to it.

The purchase of a share gave a right to one hundred acres of land, which was increased to two hundred when the first tract had been seated.

Whoever paid the charges for transporting a person to the Colony, whether his own servant or a member of his family, or any one else, was entitled to fifty acres of land, and this was the usual means of obtaining a patent. After the dissolution of the Company, the acquisition of title by meritorious services played a small part in the history of Virginia patents. The head right, as it was called, that is, the right to fifty acres for every individual brought in by the patentee, became the principal basis of title, and continued so until the right to purchase the public land with money was established in the early part of the Eighteenth century. Throughout the Colonial period, however, the head right remained in force.

PATENTS.

(1) RICHARD STEPHENS, [1] 60 roods in the corporation of James City, [2] at his dwelling-house, "that others may be encouraged by his example to inclose some ground for gardens." Granted 1623.

NOTES.

[1] Richard Stephens came to Virginia in 1623; was a member of the House of Burgesses in that year, and a member of the Council in

1629. Not long after his arrival in Virginia he took part in the first duel in the English Colonies, wounding his antagonist, George Harrison, so severely that he died in a few days, though one contemporary letter states that his death was not from the effect of wound. He married (as is shown by later patents) Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Persey (of the Council), and before January, 1644-5, as at that time his widow had married Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia. Captain Richard Stephens had a son, Samuel Stephens, of "Bolthorpe," Warwick county, who married Frances Culpeper, and died in 1670, without issue. His widow married (II) between June 19th and 21st, 1670, at which first date is a deed-reciting that a marriage to Sir Wm. Berkeley is to be solemnized, and at the latter that it had been (Records of General Court) Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. She married (III) Colonel Philip Ludwell of "Richneck," and afterwards of "Greenspring," Berkeley's seat, which he acquired on his marriage with her.

In 1672 Governor Berkeley (in letters in Sainsbury's MSS, Calendar of Virginia State Papers, in the State Library) applies for the position of Surveyor-General of the Colony for his "brother," and, again, for his "wife's brother," Captain Culpeper, who, he states, had lived a number of years in Virginia, and whose father had lost his estate, liberty, and life in the King's service. His application was successful, Alexander Culpeper being appointed Surveyor-General November 17, 1672, and again in the first year of James II.

In the Diary of Mrs. Thornton, printed by the Surtees Society, (which is not accessible as I write), are several notices of the marriage, about 1650, in Virginia, of the heir of the Danby family, of Yorkshire, to a Miss Culpeper. The editor states that she was a niece of Lord Culpeper, and it seems there can be no doubt that she was a sister of Lady Berkeley.

[2] It appears from the patents that the "Corporation of James City," before the organization of counties, included not only the island but Neck of Land, Harrop (afterwards known as the Middle Plantation and Williamsburg), but also Paces Paines, on the south side of the river.

(2) THOMAS HOTHERSOLL, [1] of Pashbebay, [2] Gent.; 200 acres at Blunt Point. [3] Head rights. Thomas Hothersoll (the patentee), Frances, his wife, and Richard and Mary, his children.

NOTES.

[1] John Hothersoll died in York county in 1679, leaving a widow, Rebecca.

[2] Pashebay was the Indian name of the section of country on the north side of James river immediately above Jamestown. See Arber's Smith, &c.

[3] Blunt Point, which still retains the name, is on the James river,

in Warwick county, not far below the Warwick river. Between 1700 and 1800 it was the name of the estate and residence of the Roscoe family, and an armorial tomb of "William Roscoe, Gentleman, of Blunt Point," still remains there.

(3) CAPTAIN RAWLEIGH CRASHAW, [1] of Kiquotan, [2] Gent.; ancient planter, "who has dwelt in this Colony fifteen years, and rendered many worthy services;" 500 acres at "Old Poynt Comfort." [5] His wife is mentioned as a head right. Granted 1623.

NOTES.

[1] Raleigh Crashaw was probably a near relative of Rev. Wm. Crashaw, a prominent member of the Virginia Company, and of his son, the poet. He came to Virginia in 1608, was a member of the London Company in 1609, and member of the House of Burgesses in 1623. When the massacre of 1622 occurred he was on a trading cruise in the Potomac, and at once challenged Opechancanough or any of his men to fight him naked, but the offer was not accepted. Crashaw spent much time among the Indians, and was intimately acquainted with their habits and customs. From his first arrival, when he became a friend of John Smith, he took an active part in the business and defence of the Colony. He was one of the authors of complimentary verses prefixed to Smith's General History, and the latter seems to have had a high opinion of his knowledge of Indians and Indian warfare. He was married, and probably had issue, as Richard and Joseph Croshaw (only a variation of the name Crashaw) were prominent men in the adjoining county of York during the first fifty or sixty years of the Colony. They and their families will be treated of under subsequent patents to them.

[2] Kiquotan, at the first settlement of the county, was the name of an Indian village occupying the site of the present town of Hampton, and until (as appears from the records) about 1680 was the most common name of the English settlement.

[3] It is worth noting that as early as 1623, this well known place was called "Old" Point Comfort. There is a New Point Comfort in Gloucester county.

(4) JOHN BLOW, 150 acres on last side of "Chesapeake Bay," on Old Plantation Creek. [1] His wife Frances mentioned 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Old Plantation Creek is the present Plantation Inlet in Northampton county.

(5) SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY, Knt.; [1] of the Council; 7 acres and 1 rood, at his dwelling-house, in James City, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] George Yeardley, Gent., after serving some time in the Low Countries, came to Virginia in 1609. A contemporary says of him that he was "a soldier truly bred in the University of War in the Low Countries." He was a member of the Virginia Company 1609; Deputy-Governor of Virginia, in the absence of Dale, 1616-7; went to England in 1618, and in the latter part of the year was appointed Governor of Virginia and knighted. A contemporary letter (in English State Paper Office), dated November 28, 1618, states that the King had that week knighted Yeardley at Newmarket, and that since he had "flaunted it up and down the streets with extraordinary bravery, with fourteen or fifteen fair liveries after him." He had acquired a considerable estate during his residence in Virginia, and seems now to have spent it freely. Pory, writing in 1619, says: "The Governor here, who at his first coming, besides a great deal of worth in his person, brought only his sword with him; was at his last being in London, together with his lady, out of his mere gettings here, able to disburse very near three thousand pounds to furnish him with the voyage." Soon after his return to Virginia, in July, 1619, he summoned at Jamestown the first legislative assembly ever convened in America. His commission as Governor expired in November, 1621, but he continued a member of the Council. In the massacre of 1622, twenty-two of his people were killed at Weyanoke, his plantation on James river. September 18, 1625, he was appointed Deputy Governor, in the absence of Sir Francis Wyatt; and April 19, 1626, appointed Governor. He held the office until his death, in November, 1627, and was buried on the 13th of that month. His will (of which an abstract was published in N. E. Gen. Hist. Reg. Jan., 1884) is dated October 12, 1627. To his wife, Temperence, he left his plate, linen and household stuff, and ordered his notes, debts, servants and negroes to be sold, and the proceeds divided into three parts—one for his widow, one for elder son, Argall, and the third to be divided between his son Francis and daughter Elizabeth. He also left a large estate in land. The cultivation of tobacco was commenced and negroes were introduced during his government, two things destined to effect most deeply and through centuries the Colony and State of Virginia and all the American continent. He was frequently engaged in conflicts with the Indians. In 1616 he defeated the Chickahominies, and in 1622, with 300 men, devastated the country of the Nansemonds. Yeardley was an amiable and upright man, and anxious to advance the prosperity of the colonists, among whom he was much respected, and his administration was popular. He married Temperence —, and had issue: 1. Colonel Argall, born 1605; settled in Northampton county; member of the Council 1644-5; married about 1650 Sarah —, daughter of John Custis, of Northampton county; died about 1670, while sheriff of Northampton. His son Argall patented

in Northampton 1670. II. Colonel Francis, of Northampton county, and afterwards of Lower Norfolk, was appointed, in 1652, a member of the Maryland Council, but soon returned to Virginia, and was Burgess for Lower Norfolk 1653. He was married before 1654 to Sarah, widow of Captain John Gookin, and before of Captain Adam Thoroughgood. In 1654 he wrote a long letter to John Ferrar, at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, Eng., describing his recent exploration of the country to the south of Virginia. It was printed in Thurloe's State Papers, and has been several times republished. He d. s. p. III. Elizabeth, born 1603. Sir George Yeardley had a brother, Ralph Yeardley, apothecary, of London. A Robert Yeardley, who at a later date was a vestryman of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester county, was doubtless a descendant of Sir George.

(6) CAPTAIN ROGER SMITH, [1] Esquire, of the Council; 4 acres in James City, near his dwelling-house, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Captain Roger Smith, who Niell (*Virginia Carolorum*) thinks was probably a son of John Smith, Esq., of Nibley, Gloucestershire, after serving twelve years in the Low Countries, came to Virginia in 1620, and was appointed a member of the Council 1621. His wife, Joane, is mentioned January, 1624-5.

(7) CAPTAIN RALPH HAMOR, [1] Esq., of the Council; 1½ acres, near his dwelling-house in James City, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Ralph Hamor, supposed to be a son of Ralph Hamor, of London (both were members of the London Company 1609), came to Virginia in 1609. Several years after he went to England, and published, in 1615, "*A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia*"; returned to Virginia in 1617 as Vice-Admiral to Argall; was appointed member of the Council 1621. In the massacre of 1622, he was attacked by the Indians near a new house he was having built, but with a few others drove them off with bricks, spades, picks, &c. His brother, Thomas Hamor, who lived near by, also escaped, but was wounded. Ralph Hamor married a widow, Elizabeth Clements, and died, 1626, in Virginia.

(8) GEORGE MENEFY, [1] Merchant; 3 roods and 20 poles, near his dwelling house in James City, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] George Menifie came to Virginia 1623; Burgess for James City county 1629; member of the Council 1635-45. He was a very successful merchant, and acquired a large estate. In 1634 he lived at "Littleton," on James river, not very far below Jamestown. His large garden

"contained fruits of Holland and Roses of Provence"; his orchard was planted with apple, pear and cherry trees, and he cultivated here the first peach trees introduced into America. Around the house grew, in the fashion of the time, rosemary, thyme and marjoram. He took a prominent part in the deposition of Governor Harvey.

(9) CAPTAIN JOHN HARVEY, [1] Esq.; 6½ acres in James City. Head right: John Sinneth, who came 1624.

NOTE.

[1] John Harvey, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, was captain of a ship in the East Indies 1617-19; came to Virginia early in 1624, as one of the commissioners appointed by the King to examine into the condition of the Colony; appointed member of the Council August, 1624; shortly after returned to England, and in November, 1625, commanded a ship in the expedition against Cadiz; continued to serve in the navy for several years; he was appointed Governor of Virginia, knighted, and arrived in the Colony early in 1630. Harvey was unprincipled, avaricious and tyrannical, and soon incurred the dislike of the entire Colony. In April, 1635, he caused several prominent men to be arrested and ironed for having denounced his measures, and the Council determined not to submit longer to his illegal and arbitrary conduct, and arrested him. In a few days, after consultation with the Burgesses, they sent Harvey to England, and Captain John West was chosen Governor. The King was very indignant at such an exhibition of popular sovereignty, had the representatives of the Council and Burgesses imprisoned, and West, Matthews and Menifie were ordered to come to England and answer for it. Nothing, however, came of any charges against them. Harvey was again sent to Virginia as Governor, arrived in January, 1636-7, and held the office until the fall of 1639.

(10) JOHN CHEW, [1] Merchant; 1 rood, 9 poles, near his dwelling-house in James City, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] John Chew, said to have been of a Somersetshire, England family, came to Virginia in 1620, and became one of the leading merchants; in 1636 Governor Hawley mentions him as one of the "ablest merchants" in Virginia; settled first at Hog Island, and was Burgess for that place 1623, 1624, 1629; for York county, 1642, 1643, 1644. About the latter date he removed to Maryland, and settled in Anne Arundel county. He married in or before 1624, Sarah —, and had issue: I Samuel¹, of "Henington," Maryland, a justice of the chancery and provincial courts of that Colony and member of the House of Burgesses until his death, in 1676; married Anne Ayres. II Joseph², of Anne Arundel county, Maryland; married daughter of Mr. Larkin, of Annapolis. III John³ IV, V, VI. Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew had

many children, of whom the fifth son, Benjamin⁵, married Eliz. Benson, and had Dr. Samuel⁶ of "Maidstone," near Annapolis; born about 1690; died June 16, 1744; Chief-Justice of The Three Lower Counties on the Delaware; married, 1st, Mary Galloway; 2d, Mary, widow of Richard Galloway. Seven of his children died in infancy, and the survivors were: I Elizabeth⁵; married Colonel Tilghman of "Wye." II Ann⁵ married Samuel Galloway. III Samuel⁵, Attorney-General and Chief-Justice of Delaware. IV Benjamin⁵, of "Cliveden," at Germantown, Pennsylvania (the "Chew House," so well known in connection with the battle); member of the Council, Attorney-General, and appointed Chief-Justice of that colony 1774; displaced during the Revolution, but in 1791 appointed President of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Pennsylvania; was highly distinguished as a jurist; married, 1st, Mary Galloway; 2d, Eliz. Oswald. Had issue (1st, marriage): I Dau⁶. married Edward Tilghman, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. III Mary⁶ married Alex. Wilcocks, and had (1) Ann⁷; married Joseph Reed Ingersoll, Minister to Great Britain; (2d, married.) III Margaret⁶ married Colonel John Eager Howard, Governor of Maryland. IV Harriett, married Charles Carroll, only son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and was grandmother of John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland. V Dau⁶. married Phillips, an Englishman. VI Dau⁶. married Micklin, an Englishman, and had (1) Dau⁷. married George M. Dallas, Vice-President United States, and Minister to Russia. VII Benjamin⁶, Jr., of "Cliveden," married Banning and had issue. I Benjamin⁷ an officer in war of 1812. II Dau⁷ married James Murray Mason, United States Senator. III Samuel⁷, a prominent lawyer d. s. p. IV John⁷, officer in United States Navy; served gallantly and d. s. p. at sea. V William⁷, charge d'Affaires to Russia d. s. p. VI Henry Banning⁷ of "Epsom," Maryland; married daughter Charles Ridgeley of "Hampton," Governor of Maryland. VII Ann Penn.⁷, Henry Banning⁷ and (Ridgley) Chew had issue: I Charles⁸ of "Epsom." II Benjamin⁸ of "Cliveden." III Samuel of "Cliveden," married daughter of David S. Brown of Philadelphia.

(11) JOHN POTT, Esq., [1] Doctor of Physic, of the Council; 3 acres, near his dwelling house in James City, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Dr. John Pott was appointed, November 16, 1621, "Physician to the Company" and member of the Council, on the recommendation of the distinguished physician Gulstone, who spoke of him as a Master of Arts and "well practiced in Chirurgerie and Physique." He came to Virginia in 1620 with his wife, Elizabeth. He was elected Governor by the Council in 1628, and held the office until 1629. In 1630 was convicted of cattle stealing, though it would seem from the records that he claimed the cattle as his own. In consideration of his

"quality and practice," judgment was suspended until the King's pleasure could be known. His wife went to England to intercede for him, and the Privy Council declared his sentence to be very rigorous, and recommended his pardon. He appears to have been a jovial, easy-going man, fond of company and of liquor. He had a plantation called Harrop, on the present site of Williamsburg. Dr. Potts appears to have died without issue, as in the Land Books 1642, there is mention of 500 acres of land bought by Richard Brewster from Captain Francis Pott, his brother and heir. His brother, Francis Pott, was for a time commander of the fort at Pt. Comfort, was imprisoned by Harvey for opposing him, and when sent to England with Thomas Harwood by the colonists, to explain Harvey's deposition, was arrested and kept for a while a prisoner in the Fleet. He returned to Virginia, and with his nephew, John Pott, had a plantation at Magothy Bay, Accomac, in 1647. A Francis Pott was sheriff of Accomac 1654.

(12) WILLIAM SPENCER, [1] of James City, Yeoman and Ancient Planter; 12 acres in James City, "a narrow ridge towards Goose Hill," [2] 1624.

NOTES.

[1] William Spencer was Burgess for Mulberry Island in 1623. In 1624-5 he had a wife, Alice, and a daughter, Alice, born 1620.

[2] Goose Hill, at the lower end of Jamestown Island, and still bears the name.

(13) JOHN LYTEFOOT, Old Planter, who came in the time of Sir Thomas Gates, a lot in James City, 1624.

(14) THOMAS PASSMORE, of James City, Carpenter; 12 acres in James City, 1624.

(15) MARY, wife of Gabriel Holland, [1] of James City, Yeoman; 12 acres in James City, formerly property of her first husband, William Prince als. William Jones, and willed to her, 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Gabriel Holland was a Burgess 1623.

(16) THOMAS SULLY, of Neck of Land, in the corporation of James City, Yeoman, and Ancient Planter; 6 acres, 1624.

(17) GEORGE SANDYS, Esq., [1] Treasurer in Virginia; 300 acres, on the other side of the river opposite to James City. Head rights: Servants who arrived from the Summer Isles in 1621; William Right, William Haynes, Jun., William Smith and George Green, 1624. A neighboring patent to Edward Grindon [2] is mentioned.

NOTES.

[1] George Sandys, born March 7, 1577, was the youngest son of Edwin, Archbishop of York. After finishing his education at Oxford, he made a long journey through Europe and the East, of which he published an account in 1615. This work was so popular as to reach a seventh edition in 1673. He was appointed Treasurer of Virginia and member of the Council in 1621, and came to the Colony in that year, having 1,500 acres of land and 50 tenants allotted to him. While in Virginia, and in part during the terror and confusion following the massacre of 1622, he translated part of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and the first book of *Æneid*, being the first poetry written in America. These he published in 1626. His reputation as a poet and translator stood high, and he has been praised by Dryden, Pope and Montgomery. He died at the house of his niece, the widow of Sir Francis Wyatt, and was buried at Bexley Abbey, Kent, March 7, 1643.

[2] Edward Grindon, Burgess 1623-4, was doubtless father or other relative of Thomas Grindon, who was Burgess for "Smythe's Mt., the other side of the water, and Hog Island," 1622-3. (These places were in the immediate neighborhood of Ed. Grindon's patent.) This Thos. Grindon married Eliz., widow of Captain Thomas Stegg, the first, (she married, 2d, Edward Braine), and had Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Grindon, of Westover Parish, Charles City county; died at sea 1685; married Sarah —, who, after Bacon's Rebellion, was by act exempted from pardon except as to life, and pronounced "a great encourager and assister in the late horrid rebellion."

(18) ENSIGN JOHN UTIE; [1] 100 acres on the other side of the water, on Chippook's creek. [2] Head rights, servants imported from England in 1623: William Burt and William Norler, 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Ensign, afterwards Captain, John Utie was a Burgess 1623; Burgess for plantations between Archer's Hope and Martin's Hundred October, 1629; for Hog Island 1629-30; member of the Council 1631-3. In 1624-5 he had a wife, Anne, and a son, John, who married Mary —.

[2] Chippook's creek, between Prince George and Surry.

(19) JOHN JOHNSON, of James City, Yeoman, and Ancient Planter; 100 acres on a branch of Archer's Hope Creek, [1] 1624.

NOTE.

[1] Archer's Hope Creek, which still retains the name, is in the county of James City. Its head is near the city of Williamsburg, and it empties into James river a few miles below Jamestown. It is navigable to within three-quarters of a mile of Williamsburg for small vessels. Percy states that the first settlement would have been made on the

bluff at its mouth but for the fact that the water was too shoal for ships to approach the shore. It derived its name from Captain Gabriel Archer. In 1772 the House of Burgesses passed an act authorizing the cutting of a canal from Archer's Hope Creek to Queen's Creek, on York river. The necessary land was to be condemned, and the subscribers to the undertaking formed into a company, and allowed to charge toll. The act recites that large sums had already been subscribed, but the political troubles of the time prevented any further steps towards the accomplishment of the plan. The section of country about the mouth of the creek was also known in the early days of the Colony as Archer's Hope.

(20) GEORGE SANDYS, Esq., 100 acres in Archer's Hope; Head Rights; George Sandys (the patentee), came in 1621, and seven servants: Phœbus Hopkins, Edward Eastwood, Martha Turner and John Stone, who came in 1621; and John Needham, Thomas Knowles and Henry Wood, who came from the Summer Islands in 1621, 1624.

(21) JOHN BURNHAM, [1] of Kiquotan, in Elizabeth City, [2] Gent; 300 acres adjoining the lands of Captain Samuel Matthews, [3] and William Claiborne, gentleman; Head Rights; servants: John Hodgkins, John Mott, Sen., John Mott, Jr., and John Vermilye, Jr., son of John Vermilye, deceased, 1624.

NOTES.

[1] Rowland Burnham, Burgess for York, 1644, 1645 and 1648. Major John Burnham of Middlesex, alive 1675. In 1682 there were suits between Colonel Leroy Griffin and Major Lewis Burwell, plaintiffs, and Ralph Wormley, defendant, in regard to the estate of Lieutenant-Colonel John Burnham, deceased.

(2) Elizabeth City.

(3) Captain Samuel Matthews came to Virginia in 1622, was one of Commissioners to examine condition of Virginia, 1623; member of the Council 1624 to 1644; Commissioner of Warwick river, 1631; elected to Council April, 1652; elected Governor by the House of Burgesses December, 1656, and held the place until his death in January. 1659. He was an able and patriotic man, and one of the most successful planters in Virginia. A contemporary says he had a fine house, sowed much hemp and flax and had it spun; kept weavers and had a tannery; had forty negro slaves whom he brought up to mechanical trades; and sowed large crops of wheat and barley. He also supplied vessels trading to Virginia with beef. He had a plenty of cows, a fine dairy, and abundance of hogs and poultry; and, is finally described as one who "kept a good house, lived bravely and was a true lover of Virginia." He married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton of Chilton Foliot, England, by his first marriage (Sir Thomas Hinton was living in

Virginia and a member of the Council 1634. He married, 2d, the rich widow of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor of London). Captain Samuel Matthews had married before 1638-9 the widow of Abraham Persey (but the two sons named were certainly by 1st marriage), and had issue. I Thomas of Stafford county; Burgess for that county 1676, and supposed to be the author of T. M's account of Bacon's Rebellion. II Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel, of Warwick county; Burgess for that county April, 1652, November, 1652, July, 1653. November, 1654; appointed to Council 1655; married and died about 1670, leaving a son John, then under age.

Among the descendants of Governor Matthews is James M. Matthews, late reporter of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Persons of the name, probably descendants, have been numerous in the eastern counties of Virginia; among them were, Captain Baldwin Matthews, of York; born 1668; died February 28th, 1736; two Baldwin Matthews were vestrymen of Bruton Parish; Robert Matthews was vestryman of Kingston Parish, Gloucester. Captain Richard Matthews, Captain Robert Matthews and Edward Matthews, of Gloucester, alive 1775. John Matthews, Justice of Essex, 1780-1800. Rev. John Matthews, rector of St. Anne's Parish, Essex, 1774-6; whose family had intermarried, at an early date, with the Smiths and Bushrods; married Smith and had issue. I Thomas. II Mary, married Dr. Alexander Somerville, an eminent physician and medical writer, who had emigrated from Scotland to Virginia. III Fanny, married James Roy Micou. IV Virginia, married Dr. William Baynham, of Essex.

(22) EDWARD WATERS, [1] of Elizabeth city, Gent.; 100 acres near Blunt Point, on Waters Creek. Head Rights; Edward Watters (the patentee), and servants, Edward Bryan, came 1620, and William Arnall, came 1621, 1624.

NOTE.

(1) Edward Waters had a most varied and adventurous life. He was born 1584, and left England for Virginia in 1609, in the same ship with Gates and Somers. The terrible storm they encountered and wonderful escape, after being wrecked on the Bermudas, are well known incidents of the settlement of Virginia. When two vessels had been constructed and the shipwrecked party were almost ready to sail for Virginia, Waters, Christopher Carter and one other person were sentenced for some offence, probably mutiny, to be shot. Carter escaped to the woods; but the third man had been shot and Waters was tied up for the same purpose; but having a knife in his pocket he cut his bonds and got away. He and Carter were left on the island, and remained until Somers' vessel returned, a few months after. As it was intended to bring a colony to Bermuda, Waters, Carter and a man named Chard, decided to continue on the island until the ships should

arrive from England; and remained without communication with the outside world until July, 1612, when the first colonists came. A part of this time they lived separate, owing to a quarrel over a great piece of Ambergris they had found. This dispute grew to such a height that Chard and Waters were about to decide it with their swords; but Carter prevented it by hiding the weapons. After the arrival of the ship, knowing that the company claiming the Bermudas would take possession of the Ambergris, they attempted by arrangement with the captain, to get it secretly on board; but Captain Moore, Governor of the island, discovered it, and the three Crusoes were again in much trouble, Chard being sentenced to death. He was, however, pardoned. In 1614, when Moore went to England, he appointed Waters one of the Council who were to govern the island a month each in turn; but before his turn arrived Waters and others sailed for the West Indies for supplies. They were blown by a storm to the Canaries, where they took a Portuguese prize and then returned to the West Indies where their ship foundered, Waters and a few others getting in a boat to a desolate island, from which, after a few months, they were taken by an English pirate, and at last got to England. After some years, Waters returned to the Bermudas, in 1617, and was sent to Virginia for supplies; but on his way back he met with storms, and having an unskillful pilot returned to Virginia, where he and his companions determined to remain. Before 1622 he married Grace O'Neil, who was born 1603. During the Massacre of 1622, he and his wife were captured by the Nansemond Indians and taken to the mouth of that river, from which they seemed to have little chance of escape; but one day an empty boat, belonging to some English vessel, happened to drift ashore, and in their rejoicings over it the Indians relaxed their guard upon their prisoners, so much that they were enabled to secure a canoe and escape to Kiquotan. Edward Waters held the rank of Captain; Burgess 1625, and was appointed Commander and Commissioner of Elizabeth City in 1628, the year in which he died. He had issue. I Margaret,² born in Virginia. II William,³ born in Virginia before 1624, of Northampton county; Burgess for that county 1654, 1659, 1660; married—and died about 1685, leaving issue. I William³, Naval Officer of Accomac, 1713. II Obedience.³ III Thomas.³ William.³ Waters had, with other issue, William,⁴ eldest son, whose only child, Sarah,⁵ married David Meade, of Nansemond county.

Of this family was Edward Waters who married Margaret, daughter of John Robins, who died 1739. Susanna Waters, who married before 1700, Nathaniel Littleton. Richard Waters, of Somerset county, Maryland, married Eliza, daughter of Colonel Southey Littleton. William S. Waters was a lawyer of Somerset county, Maryland, 1851. The Waters family settled in Somerset, Maryland, at an early date. William Waters of Somerset, married Eliza, daughter of James Hyland, and had Levin Lyttleton; who died October, 28; married Lucretia Jones, sister of General Arnold Elzey, and had Levin Lyttleton of Somerset; born May 9, 1828; member Maryland Senate; who served in the war, being a Southern sympathizer.